

LESSON PLAN: 10

COURSE TITLE: MEDICATION TECHNICIAN

UNIT: III BODY SYSTEMS, DRUGS, AND OBSERVATIONS

SCOPE OF UNIT:

This unit includes guidelines for observing and reporting.

INFORMATION TOPIC: III-10 OR DEMONSTRATION: III-10

OBSERVING AND REPORTING
(Lesson Title)

OBJECTIVES – THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

Information:

1. List three major problems encountered in drug use at home.
2. Identify major problems of drug use in long-term care facility.
3. Identify approaches to special problems in medication administration.
4. Name five (5) techniques used in observation.
5. Recognize physical and psychosocial changes in residents, which must be reported to the charge nurse.

Demonstration:

1. Count apical pulse.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEACHING/LEARNING ITEMS:

1. HO 25: Look-Alike and Sound-Alike Drugs.
2. HO 26: Types of Hearing Aids.
3. HO 27: Operation of a Hearing Aid.
4. HO 28: Communicating with the Aphasic Resident.

INFORMATION ASSIGNMENT:

Read Lesson Plan 10 prior to class and be prepared to discuss the information presented and return the demonstration on counting the apical pulse.

INTRODUCTION

Adverse drug reactions are a serious problem regardless of age. It is essential that the medication technician develop skills in observing responses to drug therapy. This lesson includes the major problems encountered by the drug user, techniques in observations, and the changes in behavior that require immediate attention.

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OUTLINE:

I. Major problems of Drug Use at Home

- A. Availability of drugs such as herbals and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs.
- B. Self-medication.
 - 1. Prescription drugs not taken correctly due to expense, “sharing” of prescription medications, several medications from the same classification from different physicians.
 - 2. Influence of advertising.
- C. Treated by more than one physician.
- D. High cost of drugs.
- E. Inability to open containers.
- F. Forgetting to take medications.
- G. Inability to read directions due to poor vision.
- H. Limited access to pharmacy for refills.
- I. Expired medications.
- J. Improper storage of medications such as not refrigerating a medication that must be refrigerated.

II. Major problems of Drug Use in the Long-Term Care Facility

- A. Physical changes and drug effects.
- B. Disorientation.
- C. Potential for medication errors due to look-alike and sound-alike drugs (HO 25), illegible handwriting, use of improper abbreviations, incorrect orders and misplaced decimal points.
- D. Adverse drug reaction – any drug effect other than what is therapeutically intended. It may be expected and benign or unexpected and potentially harmful.

- E. Side effects – mild, but predictable, adverse reactions.
- F. Hypersensitivity reaction (allergic response) – result of an antigen-antibody immune reaction that occurs in the body when a drug is given to a susceptible individual.
- G. Anaphylactic reaction (life threatening allergic response) – immediate hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis. Typically begins 1 to 30 minutes following exposure to the offending antigen. Tingling sensations and a generalized flush may proceed to fullness in the throat, chest tightness, or a “feeling of impending doom.” Generalized rash and sweating are common. Severe reactions include life-threatening involvement of the airway and cardiovascular system.
- H. Physical or psychological dependence – certain drugs, especially those subject to abuse (e.g., narcotics for pain), cause dependence. Signs of dependence are increased tolerance to the drug. The body craves more and more analgesics.
- I. Cumulative effects – some medications are not metabolized or excreted very fast especially in the elderly, so the drug builds up or accumulates in the body. This can produce toxic or overdose-like effect.
- J. Drug interactions – when one drug is administered in combination with or shortly after another drug, the effects of one or both drugs is altered.
 - 1. Synergism – two unlike drugs whose effects are greater than those of either drug alone.
 - 2. Antagonism – two unlike drugs whose effects are less than the effect of either drug alone.
- K. Unnecessary use of drugs. An unnecessary drug is any drug used:
 - 1. In an excessive dose.
 - 2. In duplicate therapy.
 - 3. For excessive duration.
 - 4. Without adequate indication for use.
 - 5. Without adequate monitoring.
 - 6. When adverse effects indicate the dose should be decreased or the drug discontinued.
- L. Polypharmacy refers to:
 - 1. Use of a drug with no apparent need.

2. Use of more than one drug for the same purpose.
3. Use of drugs to treat adverse drug reactions.

III. Approach to Special Problems in Medication Administration

A. Confusion.

1. Speak slowly, at a normal level, and in a low-pitched voice.
2. Use short, familiar words and simple sentences. Example: "Please drink this glass of water."
3. Give positive instruction, avoiding "don't" or negative commands. Example: "Please sit down in your chair."
4. Avoid questions or topics of conversation that require a lot of thought, memory, and words. Instead, be specific about what you are doing or what you want the resident to do. Example, "Mr. James, I have your cough syrup, please drink it."
5. Avoid instructions that require the resident to remember more than one action at a time. Instead, break the task down into simpler actions. Example: "Mrs. Jennings, lie down on your bed." (After Mrs. Jennings is lying down, give the next action.) "Mrs. Jennings, please roll on your side."

B. Blindness.

1. Observe for signs indicating deteriorating eyesight.
 - a. Stumbling or falling.
 - b. Holding on to objects when walking.
 - c. Using touch to find personal things.
2. Encourage use of eyeglasses; clean daily with a soft cloth.
3. Use verbal communication if resident can hear; use normal tone of voice.
4. Use touch.
4. Identify self when entering or leaving a room.
6. Keep surroundings the same – do not rearrange personal items or furniture without asking the resident.

7. When communicating with the blind resident, try the following tips.
 - a. With your guidance, show the resident the location of the glass of water.
 - b. Tell the resident how many tablets or capsules you have. Indicate if they are large or small.

C. Deafness.

1. Signs indicating hearing loss.
 - a. Loss of interest in group activity, in other persons, or in what is being said to him/her.
 - b. Apparent disregard for directions or suggestions.
 - c. An attempt to lip-read.
2. When communicating with the deaf resident, try the following tip. Write a note to the resident, (e.g., “Mr. Smith, I have your 10 AM medication”).
3. Encourage the resident to use a hearing aid and give him/her time to adjust it (HO 26, HO 27).
4. Face the resident in a lighted area; stand where he/she can see you.
5. Use moderate tone of voice; do not shout at resident.
6. Reduce background noise.
7. Attempt to learn some sign language.

D. Speech disorder

1. Dysarthria – weakness or paralysis of muscles of lips, tongue, and throat; may be due to brain damage from stroke or accident
2. Aphasia – language disorder in which resident has difficulty understanding words and using them correctly due to damage of the part of the brain that controls speech (HO 28).
 - a. Expressive – resident has difficulty saying what he/she is thinking and wants to say; may also have trouble writing and making gestures to act out what he/she is trying to say.
 - b. Receptive – resident cannot understand what is being said to him/her; gestures and pantomime may be confuse him/her; may

have difficulty understanding what he/she is reading or recognizing the words.

c. Global – a combination of expressive and receptive aphasia.

3. How to communicate to the resident with speech disorder.

a. Encourage the resident to express self in any way possible.

b. Continue to talk to the resident and encourage other to also talk to the resident.

c. Use short, simple sentences and use the same words each time when you give directions.

d. Watch the resident for gestures of body movements with which he/she may be communicating.

e. Be patient, do not speak for the resident, although you may want to help him/her with the words with which he/she is having difficulty.

f. Do not talk with another person in front of the resident if he/she cannot understand.

g. Remember the resident is still considered an adult.

h. Remember the basic principles of effective communication.

E. Disabled.

1. Do not hurry resident.

2. Assist only as needed.

F. Uncooperative.

1. Sit down, make yourself comfortable. Explain procedure, respect resident's rights, and use a positive attitude!

G. Difficulty swallowing.

1. Offer resident drink of water first to lubricate throat.

2. Place medication on unaffected side, one at a time. If tablet is large (and is scored), break tablet in half using clean technique.

3. Offer plenty of fresh water following each tablet. Do NOT hurry resident. Communicate with charge nurse, it is possible the resident may need medications crushed and/or require a liquid medication form.

IV. Techniques of Observation

- A. Vital signs.
 - 1. TPR (including apical pulse).
 - 2. BP.
- B. Using your senses, what you can tell by:
 - 1. Sight.
 - 2. Smell.
 - 3. Touch.
 - 4. Hearing.

V. Observations to Report to the Licensed Nurse

- A. Physical changes such as changes in skin color or temperature, facial expressions, drooping on one side of the mouth, wound drainage, shortness of breath, or any change from what is "normal" for the resident.
- B. Psychosocial (emotional/social) conditions associated with the aging process.
 - 1. Depressive reactions.
 - 2. Hypochondriasis/hypochondriac.
 - 3. Paranoid reaction.
 - 4. Catastrophic reaction.
 - 5. Transient situational reactions.
 - 6. Sleep disturbances.
 - 7. Organic mental syndrome (formerly organic brain syndrome).

VI. Demonstrate the Procedure for Counting Apical Pulse

VII. Summary and Conclusion

- A. Major problems of drug use at home.

- B. Major problems of drug use in the long-term care facility.
- C. Approach to special problems in medication administration.
- D. Techniques of observation.
- E. Observations to report to the licensed nurse.
- F. Review procedure for counting apical pulse.

The next lesson is on basic guidelines for medication administration.

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PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING APICAL PULSE:

1. Wash your hands.
2. Assemble necessary equipment.
3. Identify and greet resident. Identify self.
4. Explain what you are going to do.
5. Provide privacy.
6. Resident should be in sitting/supine position.
7. Clean the earpieces and diaphragm of the stethoscope with alcohol wipes.
8. Raise the resident's gown to expose the nipple area of the left chest. Do not expose more of the chest than necessary.
9. Warm the diaphragm of the stethoscope with your hands before placing it on the chest.
10. Place the stethoscope earpieces in your ears.
11. Locate the apical pulse. The diaphragm should be placed just below the left nipple. Listen carefully.
12. Count the pulse for 1 full minute. Note if the pulse is regular or irregular. Record the pulse on a sheet of paper.
13. Cover the resident.
14. Remove the earpieces from your ears and clean them with alcohol wipes. Also clean the diaphragm with alcohol wipes.
15. Return stethoscope to its proper place.
16. Wash your hands.
17. Make the resident comfortable; place call signal within reach.
18. Record observations and report anything unusual to the charge nurse.

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EVALUATION ITEM:

NAME OF STUDENT:

COUNT APICAL PULSE

EQUIPMENT:

1. Watch with second hand
2. Alcohol wipes
3. Stethoscope with diaphragm
4. Pencil and paper

CHECK IF THE STUDENT DID THE FOLLOWING	YES	NO
1. Wash your hands		
2. Assemble necessary equipment		
3. Identify and greet resident. Identify self.		
4. Explain what you are going to do.		
5. Provide privacy.		
6. Resident should be in sitting/supine position.		
7. Clean the earpieces and stethoscope's diaphragm with alcohol wipes.		
8. Raise the resident's gown to expose the nipple area of the left chest. Do not expose more of the chest than necessary.		
9. Warm the stethoscope's diaphragm with your hands before placing it on the chest.		
10. Place the stethoscope's earpieces in your ears.		
11. Locate the apical pulse. The diaphragm should be placed just below the left nipple. Listen carefully.		
12. Count the pulse for 1 full minute. Note if the pulse is regular or irregular. Record pulse on sheet of paper.		

13. Cover the resident.		
14. Remove the earpieces from your ears and clean them with alcohol wipes. Also clean the diaphragm with alcohol wipes.		
15. Return stethoscope to its proper place.		
16. Wash your hands.		
17. Make the resident comfortable; place call signal within reach.		
18. Record observations and report anything unusual to the charge nurse.		

The student has satisfactorily completed the procedure “COUNT APICAL PULSE” according to the steps outlined.

Instructor's Signature
(Verifying Satisfactory Completion)

Date

LOOK ALIKE AND SOUND ALIKE DRUGS

Accolate	Accupril		Amikin	Avandamet	Avandia
	Accutane		Omacor	Avandia	Avalide
	Aclovate	amikacin	Amicar		Avandamet
Accupril	Accolate	amiloride	amlogarone		Coumadin
	Accutane		amlodipine		Prandin
	Aciphex	aminophylline	amitriptyline	Aventyl	Bentyl
Accutane	Accupril		ampicillin	Avinza	Invanz
Acetazolamide	acetohexamide	amiodarone	amiloride		Evista
Acetohexamide	acetazolamide	amitriptyline	aminophylline	Avitene	Ativan
Acetylcholine	acetylcysteine		nortriptyline	Avonex	Avelox
Acetylcysteine	acetylcholine	amolodipine	amiloride	Axert	Antivert
Aciphex	Accupril	amoxapine	amoxicillin	azatadine	azathioprine
	Aricept	amoxicillin	amoxapine	azathioprine	azatadine
Aclovate	Accolate	ampicillin	aminophylline		Azulfidine
Acnomel	Actonel	Amvaz	Amvisc	azidothymidine	azathioprine
Actonel	Acnomel	Amvisc	Amvaz	azithromycin	erythromycin
	Actos	Anafranil	alfentanil	Azulfidine	azathioprine
Actos	Actonel		enalapril		
Adderall	Inderal		nafarelin		
Adriamycin	Aredia	Anaprox	Anaspaz		
Advair	Advicor	Anaspaz	Anaprox		
Advicor	Advair		Antispas		
Afrin	aspirin	Antivert	Axert	bacitracin	Bactrim
Aggraslat	Aggrenox	Anusol	Anusol-HC		Bactroban
	argatroban		Aplisol	baclofen	Bactroban
Aggrenox	Aggrastat		Aquasol	Bactrim	bacitracin
Albutein	albuteral	Aplisol	Anusol		Bactroban
albuterol	Albeutein	Aquasol	Anusol	Bactroban	Bacitracin
	atenolol	Aranesp	Aricept		baclofen
Aldactazide	Aldactone	Aredia	Adriamycin		Bactrim
Aldactone	Aldactazide	argatroban	Aggrastat	Benadryl	benazepril
Aldara	Alora	Aricept	Aciphex		Bentyl
Aleve	Alesse		Aranesp	benazepril	Benadryl
Alfenta	Sufenta		Ascriptin	Bentyl	Aventyl
affentanil	Anafranil	Artane	Altace		Benadryl
	fentanyl	Asacol	Os-Cal	benztropine	bromocriptine
	sufentanil	Ascriptin	Aricept	Betadine	betaine
Alkeran	Leukeran	asparaginase	pegaspargase	betaine	Betadine
Alora	Aldara	aspirin	Afrin	betaxolol	bethanechol
alprazolam	alprostadil	atenolol	albuterol	bethanechol	betaxolol
	lorazepam		timolol	bromocriptine	benztropine
alprostadil	alprazolam	Atgam	Ativan	bupivacaine	mepivacaine
Altace	alteplase	Ativan	Atgam	bupropion	buspirone
	Artane		Avitene	buspirone	bupropion
alteplase	Altace	Atrovent	Alupent		risperidone
Altacor	Advicor	Avalide	Avandia	butabarbital	butalbital
Alupent	Atrovent			butalbital	butabarbital
Amaryl	Amerge				
Amerge	Amaryl				
Amicar	amikacin				

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Cafegot	Carafate	Cepastat	Capastat	Comvax
Caladryl	calamine	Cerebyx	Celebrex	Recombivax HB
calamine	Caladryl		Cerezyme	Copaxone
Calan	Colace	Ceredase	Cerezyme	Cordarone
calcifediol	calcitriol	Cerezyme	Cerebyx	Cordran
calcitonin	calcitriol		Ceredase	Coreg
calcitriol	calcifediol		Chlorambuc	Corgard
	calcitonin		Chloromycetin	Cortef
calcium	glubionate	Chloromycetin	chlorambucil	co-trimoxazole
	calcium			Coumadin
	gluconate	Chlorpromazine		
calcium	gluconate		chloropropamide	
	calcium		clomipramine	Covera HS
	blubionate		prochlorperazine	Cozaar
Capastat	Cepastat	chlorpropamide		Zocor
Capitrol	captopril		chlorpromazine	Cyclophosphamide
captopril	Capitrol	Cidex	Lidex	Cyclosporine
Carafate	Cafergot	Ciloxan	cinoxacin	
Carbatrol	Cartrol		Cytosan	Cycloserine
carboplatin	cisplatin	Cimetidine	simethicone	
Cardend	Cardura	cinoxacin	Ciloxan	cyclobenzaprine
	codeine	cisplatin	carboplatin	cyclosporine
Cardizem CD (SR, LA)		Citracal	Citrucel	
Cardizem SR (CD, LA)		Citrucel	Citracal	cyclophosphamide
Cardura	Cardene	Clarinet	Claritin	cycloserine
	Cordarone	Claritin	Clarinet	Cyklokapron
	Coumadin	Clinoril	clozaril	cyclosporin
	K-Dur	Clomiphene	clomipramine	Cyproheptadine
	Ridaura		clonidine	cyclobenzaprine
carteolol	carvedilol	clomipramine	chlorpromazine	Cytadren
Cartrol	Carbatrol		clomiphene	cytarabine
carvedilol	carteolol	clonazepam	clorazepate	Cytadren
Cefol	Cefzil		forazepam	Cytogam
Cefotan	Ceftin	clonidine	clomiphene	Cytotec
cefotaxime	cefazolin		clonazepam	Cytosan
	cefazolin		quinidine	Cytoxan
	cefuroxime	clotrimazole	co-trimoxazole	
cefotetan	cefazolin	Clozaril	Clinoril	dacarbazine
cefazolin	cefotaxime		colazal	dactinomycin
	Cefotetan	codeine	Cardene	Dalmane
	Cytosan		Lodine	Demulen
ceftazidime	ceftazolin	Colace	Calan	Dantrium
Ceftin	Cefotan	Colazal	Clozaril	Daraprim
	Cefzil	combivent	Combivir	
ceftazolin	cefotaxime	combivir	Combivent	
	ceftazidime	Compazine	Copaxone	Darvocet-N
cefuroxime	cerotaxime			Darvon
	deferrioxamine			Darvon-N
Cefzil	Cefol			daunorubicin
	Ceftin			dactinomycin
Celebrex	Celex			doxorubicin
	Cerebyx			idarubicin
				deferrioxamine
				cefuroxime

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Delsym	Desyrel	Ditropan	diazepam	Eldonpaque Forte	
Demerol	Demulen		Diprivan	Elidoquin Forte	
	Detrol		dithranol	Elidoquin Forte	
Demulen	Dalmane	doutamine	dopamine	Eldopaque Forte	
	Demerol	Dolobid	Slo-bid	Elmiron	Imuran
Depo-Medrol	Solu-Medrol	donepezil	doxepin	Emcyt	Eryc
Dermatop	Dimetapp	dopamine	dobutamine	Enablex	Enbrel
desipramine	disopyramide		Dopram	enalepril	Anafranil
	imipramine	Dopram	dopamine		Eldepryl
Desogen	Digoxin	doxapram	doxazosin	Enbrel	Enablex
Desoximetasone			doxepin	enflurane	isoflurane
	dexamethasone		doxorubicin	Entex	Tenex
Desoxyn	digoxin	doxazasin	doxapram	ephedrine	epinephrine
Desyrel	Delsym		doxepin	epinephrine	ephedrine
	Zestril		doxonrubicin	Epogen	Neupogen
Dexamethasone		doxepin	digoxin	Eryc	Emcyt
	desoximetasone		donepezil	Erythrocin	Ethmozone
Dexedrine	Dextran		doxapram	erythromycin	azithromycin
Dexedrine	Excedrin		Doxazosin		Ethmozone
Dextran	Dexedrine		Doxidan	ethambutol	Ethmozone
DiaBeta	Zebeta	Doxidan	doxepin	Ethamolin	ethanol
Diamox	Trimox	Doxil	Doxy	ethanol	Ethamolin
diazepam	diazoxide		Paxil		Ethylol
	Ditropan	doxorubicin	dactinomycin	Ethmozone	Erythrocin
diazoxide	diazepam		daunorubicin		erythromycin
	Dyazide		doxacurium		ethambutol
dichloroacetic acid			doxapram	ethosuximide	methsuximide
	trichloroacetic acid		doxazosin	Ethylol	ethanol
diclofenac	Diflucan		idarubicin	etidronate	etomidate
	Duphalac	Doxy	Doxil	etomidate	etidronate
dicyclomine	doxycycline	doxycycline	dicyclomine	Eurax	Evoxac
	dyclonine		doxylamine		Serax
Diflucan	diclofenac	doxylamine	doxycycline		Urex
	Diprivan	dronabinol	droperidol	Evoxac	Eurax
	disulfiram	droperidol	dronabinol	Excedrin	Dexedrine
digoxin	Desogen	duloxetine	fluoxetine		
	Desoxyn	Duphalac	diclofenac		
	doxepin	Dyazide	diazoxide		
Dilantin	Dilaudid	Dynabac	Dynacin	Factrel	Sectral
Dilaudid	Dilantin		DynaCirc	Fareston	Fosrenol
Dimenhydrinate		Dynacin	Dynabac	Faslodex	Fosamax
	dimenhydrinate		DynaCirc	Femara	Femhrt
Diprivan	Ditropan	DynaCirc	Dynabac	Femhrt	Femara
Diprosone	dapsone		Dynacin	Femiron	Femring
dipyridamole	disopyramide			Femring	Femiron
disopyramide	desipramine			fentanyl	altentanil
	dipyridamole				sufentanil
disulfiram	Diflucan	Ecotrin	Edecrin	Feosol	Fer-in-Sol
dithranol	Ditropan	Edecrin	Ecotrin	Feridex	Fertinex
		Eldepryl	enalapril		

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Fer-In-Sol	Feosol			Indocin	Imodium
Fertinex	Feridex	Halcinonide	Halcion		Vicodin
fioricet	Fiorinal	Halcion	halcinonide	Inspra	Spiriva
Fiorinal	Fioricet		Haldol	interferon 2	interleukin 2
	Florinef		Healon	interferon alfa-2a	
flecainide	fluconazole	Haidol	Halcion		interferon alfa-2b
Flexeril	Floxin		Halog	interferon alfa-2b	
Flomax	Fosamax		Stadol		interferon alfa-2a
	Volmax	Hallog	Haldol	interleukin 2	interferon 2
Florinef	Fiorinal	Healon	Halcion		interleukin 11
Floxin	Flexeril		Hyalgan	Invanz	Avinza
fluconazole	flecainide	Heparin	Hespan	iodine	Iopidine
Fludara	FUDR	Hespan	Heparin		Lodine
Flumadine	flunisolide	Humalog	Humulin	ionamin	imodium
	flutamide	Humulin	Humalog	iopamidol	indapamide
flunisolide	Flumadine	Hyalgan	Healon	Iopidine	iodipamide
	fluocinonide	Hycodan	Vicodin		iodine
flucinolone	fluocinonide	hydralazine	hydroxyzine		Lodine
fluocinonide	flunisolide	hydrochlorothiazide		isoflurane	enflurane
	flucinolone	hydroflumethiazide		Isopto Carbachol	
fluoxetine	duloxetine	hydrocodone			Isopto Carpine
	fluvastatin	hydrocortisone		Isopto Carpine	
flutamide	flumadine	hydrocortisone	hydrocodone		Isopto Carbachol
fluvastatin	fluoxetine	hydroxychloroquine		Isordil	Inderal
folid acid	folinic acid	hydroflumethiazide			Isuprel
folinic acid	folic acid	hydrochlorothiazide		Isuprel	Isordil
Foradil	Toradol	hydromorphone	morphine		
Fosamax	Faslodex	hydroxychloroquine			
	Flomax		hydrocortisone	Kaletra	Keppra
Fosrenol	Fareston	hydroxyurea	hydroxyzine	K-Dur	Cardura
fosinopril	lisinopril	hydroxyzine	hydralazine	Kemadrin	Coumadin
FUDR	Fludara		Hydrogesic	Keppra	Kaletra
furosemide	Torsemide		hydroxyurea	Kiaron	Klo-Con
Furoxone	Fuzeon	Hytone	Vytone	Klor-Con	Klaron
Fuzeon	Furoxone			K-Phos Neutral	
Glimepiride	glipizide				Neutra-Phos-K
glipizide	glimepiride	Idarubicin	daunorubicin		
	glyburide		doxorubicin		
Glucotrol	glyburide	Iletin	Lente		
glyburide	glipizide	Imdur	Imuran	lactose	Lactulose
	Glucotrol		K-Dur	lactulose	lactose
GoLYTELY	NuLytely	imipramine	desipramine	Lamictal	Lamisil
guaifenesin	guanfacine	Imodium	Indocin		Lomotil
guanabenz	guanadrel		Ionamin		
	guanfacine	Imuran	Elmiron	Lamisil	Lamictal
guanadrel	guanabenz		Imdur	lamivudine	lamotrigine
guanethidine	guanidine		Inderal	lamotrigine	lamivudine
guanfacine	guaifenesin	indapamide	iopamidol	Lanoxin	Levsinex
	guanabenz		lipidine		Lonox
	guanidine	Inderal	Adderall	Lantus	Lente
guanidine	guanethidine		Imuran	Lasix	Lidex
			Inderide		Lusiq
	guanfacine		Isordil	Lente	Iletin
			Inderide		Lantus
			Inderal	leucovorin	Leukera

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	Leukeran		magnesium sulfate	Monopril	Monurol
Leukeran	Alkeran	Maxidex	Maxzide	Monurol	Monopril
	leucovorin	Maxzide	Maxidex	Morphine	
	Leukine	Mebaral	Medrol		hydromorphone
Leukine	Leukeran	Medrol	Mebaral	Mucinex	Mucomyst
Leustatin	lovastatin	medroxyprogesterone		Mucomyst	Mucinex
Levatol	Lipitor	methyprednisolone		Myambutol	Nembutal
Levbid	Lithobid	methytestosterone		Mycelex	Myoflex
	Lorabid	melphalan	Mephyton	Mydfrin	Midrin
Levitra	Lexiva	mephobarbital		Mylanta	Mynatal
Lexiva	Levitra		methocarbamol	Myleran	Mylicon
levothyroxine	liothyronine	Mephyton	melphalan	Mylicon	Myleran
Librax	Librium		mephenytoin	Mynatal	Mylanta
Librium	Librax	mepivacaine	bupivacaine	Myoflex	Mycelex
Lidex	Cidex	metaproterenol	metipranolol		
	Lasix			nafarelin	Anafranil
Lioresal	lisinopril		metoprolol	Naldecon	Nalfon
liothyronine	levothyroxine	methazolamide	metolazone	Nalfon	Naldecon
Lipitor	Levatol	methenamine	methionine	naloxone	naltrexone
lisinopril	fosinopril			naltrexone	naloxone
	Lioresal			Nasarel	Nizoral
Lithobid	levbid	methionine	methenamine	Navane	Norvasc
	Lithostat	methocarbamol	mephobarbital		Nubain
	Lithotabs	methsuximide	ethosuximide	Nembutal	Myambutol
Lithostat	Lithobid	methylprednisolone		Nephro-Calci	Nephrocaps
	Lithotabs	medroxyprogesterone		Nephrocaps	Nephro-Calci
Lithotabs	Lithobid	methytestosterone		Neulasta	Neumega
	Lithostat	medroxyprogesterone		Neumega	Neulasta
Lodine	codeine	metipranolol	metaproterenol		Neupogen
	iodine	metolazone	methazolamide	Neupogen	Epogen
Lomotil	Lamictal		metoprolol		Nutramigen
Lonox	Lanoxin	metoprolol	metaproterenol	Neurontin	Neutrexin
	Loprox		metolazone		Noroxin
Loprox	Lonox		misoprostol	Neutra-Phos-K	K-Phos
Lorabid	Levbid	metryapone	metryrosine	Neutral	
	Lortab	metryrosine	metryapone	Neutrexin	Neurontin
lorazepam	alprazolam	Mevacor	Mivacron	niacin	Minocin
	clonazepam	miconazole	Micronase	nicardipine	nifedipine
Lortab	Cortef		Micronor	Nicorette	Nordette
	Lorabid	Micro-K	Micronase	nifedipine	nicardipine
Lotensin	lovastatin	Micronase	miconazole		nimodipine
Lotrimin	Lotrisone		Micro-K	nimodipine	nifedipine
Lotrisone	Lotrimin		Micronor	nitroglycerin	nitroprusside
lovastatin	Leustatin	Micronor	miconazole	nitroprusside	nitroglycerin
	Lotensin		Micronase	Nitrostat	Hyperstat
Lovenox	Lotronex	Midrin	Mydfrin		Nystatin
Lupron	Nuprin	Mifeprex	Mirapex	Nizoral	Nasarel
Luxiq	Lasix	mifepristone	misoprostol	Nordette	Nicorette
		Minocin	niacin	Noroxin	Neurontin
		MiraLax	Mirapex	nortriptyline	amitriptyline
		Mirapex	Mifeprex	Norvasc	Navane
Magnesium sulfate			MiraLax	Nubain	Navane
manganese sulfate	manganese sulfate	misoprostol	mifepristone	NuLyte	GoLYTELY
		Mivacron	Mevacor	Nuprin	Lupron

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Nutramigren	Neupogen	pegaspargase	asparaginase	prednisolone	prednisone
Nystatin	nitrostat	penicillamine	penicillin	prednisone	prednisolone
		penicillin	penicillamine		primidone
		penicillin G	potassium	Premarin	Primaxin
		penicillin g procaine			Remeron
Occlusal-HP	Ocuflox		penicillin g	Premphase	Prempro
OctreoScan	octreotide		procaine	Prempro	Premphase
	Oncoscint	penicillin g	potassium	Prevacid	Prevachol
octreotide	OctreoScan	pentobarbital	phenobarbital		Prevpac
Ocufen	Ocuflox	pentosan	pentostatin	Prevpak	Prevacid
Ocuflox	Occlusal-HP	pentostatin	pentosan	prilocaine	Polocaine
	Ocufen	Pentrax	Permax		Prilosec
olanzapine	olsalazine	Percocet	Percodan	Prilosec	prilocaine
olsalazine	olanzapine	Percodan	Percocet		Prinivil
Omacor	Amicar		Percogesic		Prozac
OnoScint	OctreoScan		Periactin	Primaxin	Premarin
opium tincture	camphorated	Percogesic	Paregoric		Primacor
tincture of opium (paragoric)			Percodan	primidone	prednisone
opium tincture, camphorated		Perdiem	Pyridium	Prinivil	Prilosec
(paregoric)	opium	Peridex	Precedex		Proventil
tincture		Permax	Pentrax	ProAmatine	protamine
Optiray	Optivar		Pernox	probenecid	Procanbid
Optivar	Optiray	Pernox	Permax		Procanbid
Ortho-Cept	Ortho-Cyclen	phenobarbital	pentobarbital	Procanbid	probenecid
Ortho-Cyclen	Ortho-Cept	phentermine	phentolamine		probenecid
Os-Cal	Asacol	phentolamine	phentermine	procarbazine	dacarbazine
oxybutynin	OxyContin	pHisoDerm	pHisoHex	prochlorperazine	
OxyContin	oxybutynin	pHisoHex	pHisoDerm		chlormpromazine
	oxycodone	Phos-Flur	PhosLo	propranolol	Prevachol
oxymetazoline	oxymetholone	PhosLo	Phos-Flur	propylthiouracil	Purinethol
oxymetholone		physostigmine	Prostigmin	Proscar	ProSom
	oxymetazoline		pyridoxigmine		Prozac
	oxymorphone	pindolol	Panadol		Psorcon
oxymorphone	oxymetholone		Parlodel	ProSom	Proscar
Oxytrol	Roxanol		Plendil		Prozac
	Uroxatral	Pitocin	Pitressin		Psorcon
		Pitressin	Pitocin	Prostigmin	
		Platinol	Paraplatin		physostigmine
paclitaxel	paroxetine		Patanol	protamine	ProAmatine
	Paxil	Plavix	Paxil		Protonix
	paroxetine	Plendil	pindolol		Protopam
Pamelor	Panlor		Pletal	Protonix	protamine
Panadol	pindolol		Prinivil		Protopic
Panlor	Pamelor	Pletal	Plendil	Protopic	Protonix
Paraplatin	Platinol	Polocaine	prilocaine	Protopam	protamine
paregoric	Percogesic	prafidoxime	Pramoxine	Proventil	Prinivil
Parlodel	pindolol		pyridoxine	Provera	Covera HS
paroxetine	paclitaxel	Pramoxine	pralidoxime	Prozac	Prilosec
	pyridoxine	Prandin	Avandia		Proscar
Patanol	Platinol	Prevachol	Prevacid		ProSom
Paxil	Doxil		propranolol	Psorcon	Proscar
	paclitaxel	Pre-Care	Precose		ProSom
	Plavix	Precedex	Peridex	Purinethol	
	Taxol	Precose	Pre-Care		propylthiouracil

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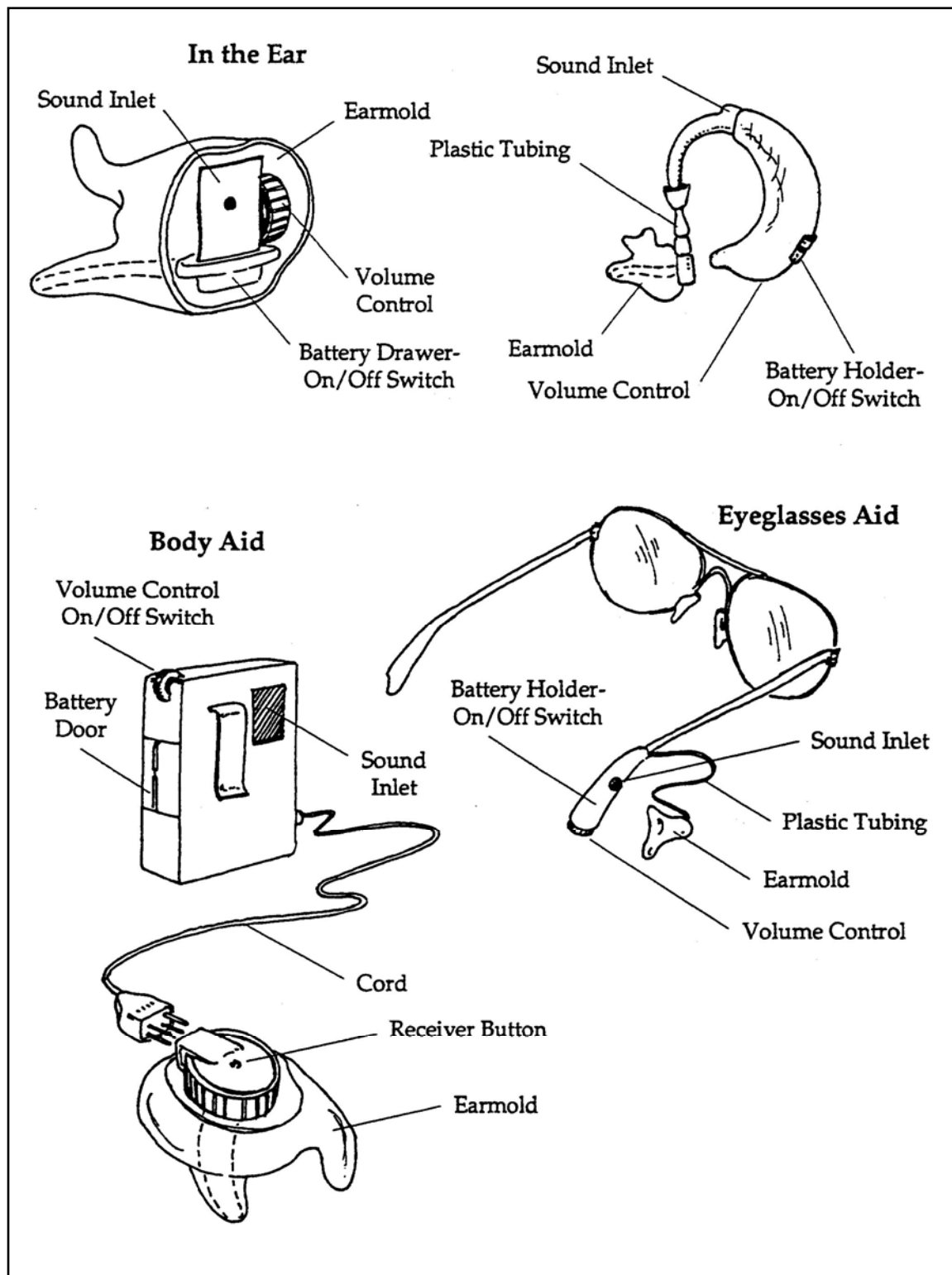
Pyridium	Perdiem	ritonavir	Retrovir	Taxol	Paxil
	Pyridoxine	Roxanol	Oxytrol		Taxotere
Pyridostigmine			roxicet	Taxotere	Taxol
	physostigmine		Uroxatral	Tegretol	Toradol
pyridoxine	paroxetine	Roxicet	Roxanol		Trental
	pralidoxime	Rynatan	Rynatuss	Tenex	Entex
	Pyridium	Rynatuss	Rynatan		Xanax
				Tequin	Ticlid
quinidine	clonidine			terbinafine	terbutaline
	quinine			terbutaline	terbinafine
quinine	quinidine	Salagen	selegiline		tolbutamide
		Sandimmune	Sandostatin	terconazole	tioconazole
		Sandostatin	Sandimmune	testolactone	testosterone
		saquinavir	Sinequan	testosterone	testolactone
		Sarafem	Serophene	tetracycline	tigercycline
rantitidine	rimantadine	Sectral	Factrel	TheraFlu	Thera-Flur
	ritodrine		Septa	Thera-Flur	TheraFlu
Rebetol	Rebetron	selegiline	Salagen	thiamine	Thorazine
Rebetron	Rebetol	Serax	Eurax	thioridazine	thiothixene
Recombivax HB	Comvax		Xerac	thioridazine	Thorazine
Reglan	Renagel	Serophene	Sarafem	thiothixene	thioridazine
Regranex	Repronex	sertraline	Soriatane	Thorazine	thiamine
Remeron	Premarin	Simethicone	cimetidine		thioridazine
	Zemuron	Sinequan	saquinavir	tiagabine	tizanidine
Renacidin	Remicade		Singulair	Tiazac	Ziac
Renagel	Reglan		Dolobid	ticarcillin	tigecycline
Repronex	Regranex	Slo-bid	Depo-Medrol	Ticlid	Tequin
reserpine	risperidone	Solu-Medrol	sumatriptan	tigecycline	tetracycline
Restasis	Retavase	Soriatane	sertraline		ticarcillin
Restoril	Risperdal	sotalol	Stadol	timolol	atenolol
	Vistaril	spiriva	Inspra	Timoptic	Viroptic
	Zestril	Stadol	sotalol	tioconazole	terconazole
Retavase	Restasis	Sufenta	Alfenta	tiopronin	tiotropium
Retrovir	ritonavir		Survanta	tiotropium	tiopronin
Revex	ReVia	sufentanil	alfentanil	tizanidine	tiagabine
ReVia	Revex	sulfadiazine	sulfasalazine	TobraDex	Trobex
Ribavirin	riboflavin	sulfasalazine	sulfadiazine	tobramycin	Trobicin
riboflavin	Ribavirin		sulfisoxazole	Tobrex	TobraDex
Rifabutin	rifampin	sulfisoxazole	sulfasalazine	tolazamide	tolbutamide
Rifadin	Rifater	sumatriptan	somatropin	tolbutamide	terbutaline
	Ritalin	Surbex	Surtak		tolazamide
Rifater	Rifadin	Surtak	Surbex	Topamax	Toprol XL
Rifamate	rifampin	Survanta	Sufenta	Toprol XL	Topamax
rifampin	ritabutin	Synagis	Synalgos-DC	Toradol	Foradil
	Rifamate	Synalar	Synarel		Tegretol
	rifapentine	Synalgos-DC	Synagis		Torecan
	riflaximin	Synarel	Synalar		tramadol
rifaximin	rifampin				tramadol
rimantadine	ranitidine			Torecan	Toradol
Risperdal	Restoril			Torseamide	furosemide
risperidone	reserpine			Tracleer	tracor
Ritalin	Rifadin	Tarceva	Tacrine	tramadol	Toradol
Ritalin LA	Ritalin SR		Tarka		Trandate
Ritalin SR	Ritalin LA	Tacrine	Tarceva	Trandate	tramadol
ritodrine	ranitidine	Tarka	Tarceva		Trental

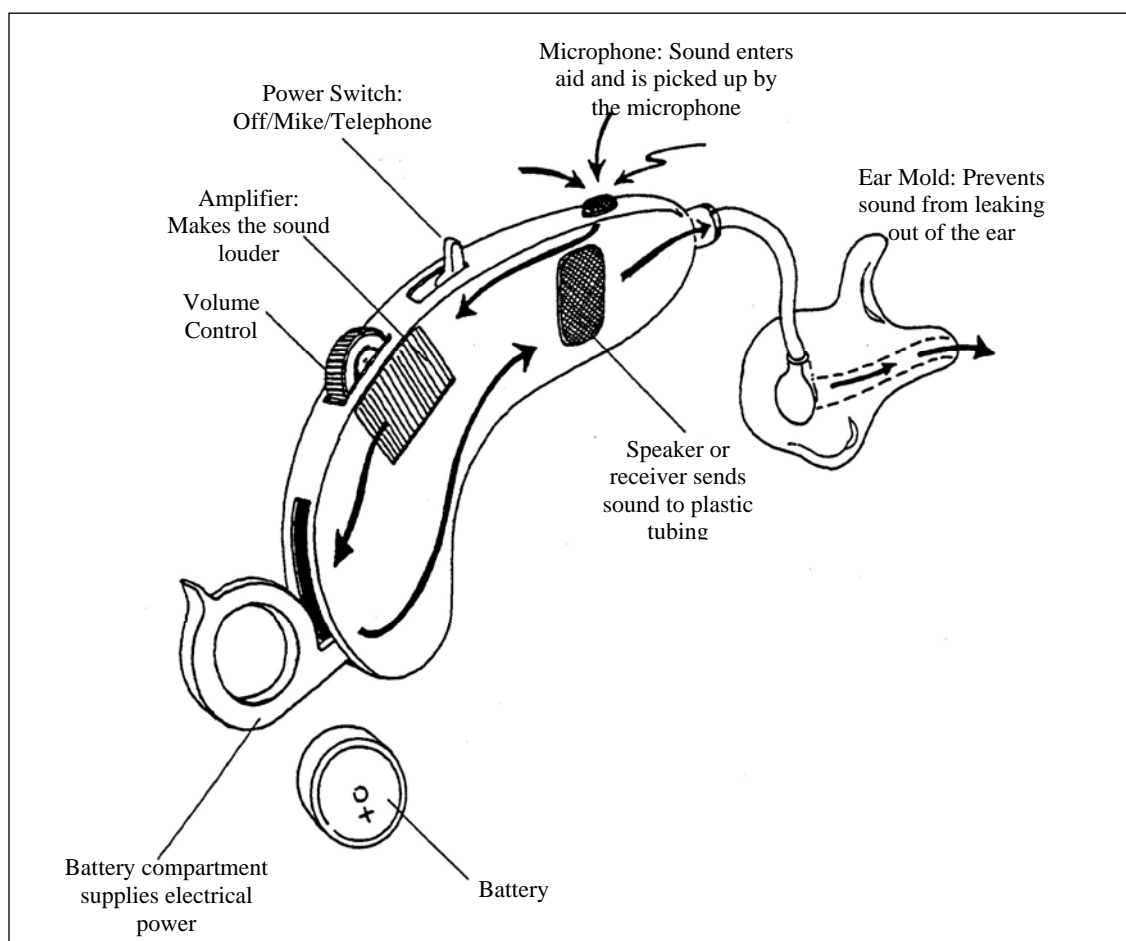
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Travatan	Xalatan	Verelan	Virilon	Xopenex	Xanax
trazodone	tramadol		Vivarin		
Trental	Tegretol		Voltaren	Zantac	Xanax
	Trandate	Versacaps	Vesicare		Zofran
tretinoin	trientine	Versed	VePresid		Zyrtec
triameterene	trimipramine	Vesicare	Versacaps	Zarontin	Zaroxolyn
trichloroacetic acid		Viagra	Vaniqa	Zaroxolyn	Zarontin
	dichloroacetic acid	Vicodin	Hycodan	Zebeta	DiaBeta
Tricor	Tracleer		Indocin	Zelnorm	Zemuron
trientine	tretinoin	Vigamox	Vigomar	Zemuron	Zelnorm
trimipramine	triameterene	Vigomar	Vigamox	Zestril	Desyrel
Trimox	triamterene	Volmax	Flomax		Restoril
	Diamox	vinblastine	vincristine		Vistaril
	Tylox		vinorelbine		Zetia
Trobicin	tobramycin	vincristine	vinblastine		Zostrix
Tylenol	Tylox	vinorelbine	vinblastine	Zetia	Zestril
Tylox	Trimox	Vioxx	Zyvox	Ziac	Tiasac
	Tylenol	Virilon	Verelan	Zocor	Cozaar
Ultane	Ultram	Viroptic	Timoptic	Zofran	Zantac
Ultram	Ultane	Vistaril	Restoril		Zosyn
Urex	Eurax	Vivarin	Verelan	ZORprin	Zyloprim
Urised	Urispas	Voltaren	Verelan	Zostrix	Zestril
Urispas	Urised	Vytone	Hytone		Zovirax
Uroxatral	Oxytrol			Zosyn	Zofran
	Roxanol				Zyfox
				Zovirax	Zostrix
		Welbutrin SR	Wellbutrin		Zyvox
		XL		Zylprim	ZORprin
Valcyte	Valium			Zymar	Zymine
Valium	Valcyte	Xalatan	Travatan	Zymine	Zymar
Vaniqa	Viagra	Xanax	Tenex	Zyprexa	Zyrtec
Vantin	Ventolin		Xopenex	Zyrtec	Zantac
Vasocidin	Vasodilan		Zantac		Zyprexa
Vasodilan	Vasocidin	Xeloda	Xenical	Zyvox	Vioxx
Ventolin	Vantin	Xenical	Xeloda		Zosyn
VePesie	Versed	Xerac	Serax		Zovirax

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TYPES OF HEARING AIDS



OPERATION OF A HEARING AID

COMMUNICATING WITH THE APHASIC RESIDENT

Aphasia – Language difficulty, due to brain damage, which can affect listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.

Comprehension:

Simplify

1. Talk about only one idea at a time.
2. Use short sentences with simple, common words.
3. Use gestures, facial expressions, vocal inflections.

Allow Time

1. Pause between short sentences
2. Slow down rate of speech and allow the resident time to process information.

Orient Resident

1. Discuss topics of interest in the resident's life.
2. Orient resident to people, place, and time by pointing out and discussing people and items in the environment.
3. Keep resident aware of time of day via mealtimes, medications, and announcements of visitors and times they frequently come.

Confirm

Resident may respond to gestures or sound of your voice without understanding you.

1. Ask resident question.
2. Allow resident to respond.
3. Ask resident an opposite question; if resident responds the same to both questions, you are not communicating.
4. Be sure you have resident's attention.
5. Let resident know there was a misunderstanding.
6. Speak more slowly.
7. Repeat message.
8. Use gestures, pointing, and facial expressions. Do not speak more loudly if client did not understand you. Confusion increases with added noise and distractions, and when more than one person is talking.

Expression:

Allow Time

1. Be patient and accepting of resident's attempts to communicate.

Guess

1. Determine the subject by asking more specific questions.
2. Make statements about what you think the resident means.

Alternative Communication

1. Communication board
2. Gestural system – If you use gestures when communicating with aphasic residents, this may stimulate their use of gestures.

Verbal Communication

1. Ask questions requiring yes/no one-word response.
2. With more verbal residents who have word-finding difficulties, encourage substitute ways of expressing meaning by asking questions like:
“What do you use it for?”
“Where is it?”
“What does it look like?”
“Why do you need it?”
3. When a resident does convey what he/she wants, in a way other than verbal, say the word for him/her.

Respect

1. Speak to the resident in an adult manner, she/he is an intelligent adult who is aware of her/his surroundings even though language function is impaired.
2. Include the resident in the conversation; don't talk as though he/she is not there, is deaf, or is mentally impaired.

LESSON PLAN: 10

COURSE TITLE: MEDICATION TECHNICIAN

UNIT: III BODY SYSTEMS, DRUGS, AND OBSERVATIONS

EVALUATION ITEMS:

1. List three major problems encountered in drug use at home.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Identify three major problems of drug use in the long-term care facility.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Circle the letter of the best answer.

3. Which of the following techniques would not be appropriate to use with the resident who is blind?
 - a. Keep surrounding environment the same.
 - b. Speak in a loud voice.
 - c. Tell resident how many tablets you have.
 - d. Use touch to direct the resident.
4. Which of the following techniques would be appropriate to use with a confused resident?
 - a. Speak in a loud voice.
 - b. Keep surrounding environment the same.
 - c. Change the procedure every time you give a medication.
 - d. Give negative instructions such as "don't call out."
5. Name five techniques used in observation.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
6. What are three psychosocial changes that must be reported to the charge nurse?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.